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FOR 1911
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No. 16,647 號七十四百六千六萬壹第 日二十初月七年三統宣 HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1911. 一拜禮 號四月九年一一百九十一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1911.

JAPANESE criticism of the administration of Korea under Governor-General Terauchi continues persistently, though it is somewhat difficult to pick out any specific charges.

Generally speaking, the criticisms have for their basis a lack of flexibility in the Government—a tendency to apply hard and fast rules which are expected to cover all conditions, however exceptional.

It is on this account that Governor-General Terauchi's administration has come to be called "salve rule."

Yet such an administration strictly follows Japanese principles.

Whether from a lack of competent officials or from another cause, laws and regulations in Japan are worshipped more in the letter than in the spirit. Regulations are expected to be obeyed exactly, any deviation by subordinate officials being followed by a reprimand.

The result is that when any exceptional circumstances arise the Japanese official is quite at sea as to how to deal with them.

Never having been taught to rely upon his own discretion or use his own judgment he is apt to apply hard and fast rules to all matters no matter what their nature. It

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RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

At last the Legislative Council has been adjourned *sine die*, and there will be a little interval, possibly extending to a month, in the passing of Ordinances. As already pointed out by me, the present year has been an exceptional one with regard to the number of new measures introduced and passed, with the result that Hansard for 1911 ought to be a more bulky volume than its predecessors.

For a Bill that was regarded as non-controversial the Opium Amendment Ordinance introduced a week ago and passed on Thursday produced a remarkable amount of discussion. An interesting phase of the opium trade was presented by the Hon. Mr. Hewitt who drew attention to the likelihood of the valuable transhipping trade in Persian opium in Hongkong being killed as the outcome of the measure under discussion, and as Government was candid enough to admit that it did not know everything on this subject, some good was done by the intervention of the hon. member. Still, as has been already remarked, if that trade is to be killed in the fullness of our affection for China, the official majority can work the guillotine. An instance of this was forthcoming at the previous meeting of the Council, when by the defection of his Excellency the General Officer Commanding, the Government found itself in a minority by six to seven. Still the amendment was not carried. His Excellency the Governor declared it lost, meaning thereby that he himself voted against it and added his casting vote. It was one of the little incidents which made the opposition chuckle as they realised their strength.

The Pokfulam reservoir is still giving the Colony food for thought. The subject again came before the Sanitary Board on Tuesday, and the feeling of uneasiness which the many references to this water at meetings of the Board has created was not removed by the fact that the report on the water had not been laid before members. After all, there is no good to be gained by blinking facts. If the water is not all that it should be, if it cannot be kept free from contamination, then its use can be discontinued or steps have to be taken which will safeguard its purity. Money may be considered an obstacle, but it should not be, as the health of the community is the first consideration.

The question of the hour in the Colony is: What shall we do with the surplus cash which the Treasurer of the Coronation Celebrations Fund at present holds awaiting instructions for its disposal? The announcement that the meeting of subscribers which takes place to-morrow is to be held at the City Hall instead of the Committee Room in the Supreme Court suggests that a large attendance of subscribers is anticipated. The report of the proceedings ought to make interesting reading, because no method of disposing of the money is likely to be unanimously approved. Probably Mr. Bowley's proposal has the best chance of being adopted, because it will be more strongly advocated. I fancy, than any other scheme, and as the general body of subscribers seem indifferent as to the ultimate use of the money—so long as it is devoted to some public purpose—the plan which is most strongly advocated is likely to win most support.

Several complaints have reached me during the past fortnight that bathing parties have been ordered away from beaches at Stonecutters Island, and that it has been intimated by soldiers carrying out these instructions that only the beach by the rifle butts is available for civilian bathers. I do not know who is responsible for this order, which deprives the public of bathing beaches which they have been accustomed to use as long as the oldest resident can remember. This question, it may be recalled, was raised in the Legislative Council about three years ago when a Bill to amend the Stonecutters' Island Ordinance of 1889 was under consideration. The General Officer Commanding the Troops on that occasion, gave the Council the assurance that the powers acquired under the new Bill were not intended to apply to bathing parties. His Excellency went even further and said: "We don't want to prevent anyone bathing. As a matter of fact, this will be rather to the advantage of bathers, as the sampan people come there just where parties want to bathe and throw rubbish overboard." I remember suggesting at the time, that this public right ought to have been expressly protected in the Bill, for the reason that otherwise new officers at Stonecutters may remain ignorant of the fact that the public have any right whatever to bathe there. This appears to be exactly what has happened, and at the request of several members of the public who have long been accustomed to bathe in the waters now buried, I have pleasure in drawing attention to the promise publicly given on July 8th, 1909, by Colonel Darling B.E., who at that time was in temporary command of the Troops, and accordingly had a seat on the Legislative Council.

The sweet pea is the latest ally of the health crusaders, and it is claimed to be a valuable agent in the prevention of consumption. "The sweet pea has one great virtue," said the manager of an exhibition opened in London in connection with the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, "it drives the flies away. Where there are sweet peas there are no flies and where there are no flies the danger of spreading consumption is considerably lessened." I wonder if we may expect the sweet pea to make any advance in this part of the world. It would be pleasant to learn that it not only drove flies away but also scared the mosquitoes.

RODERICK RANDOM.

COMPANY MEETING.

WILLIAM POWELL LTD.

The annual meeting of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., was held at the Company's office, Des Vœux Road, at noon on Saturday. Mr. H. J. Gedge presided, and there were also present: Messrs. G. C. Moxon (director), F. T. Chappell (manager), F. Ellis, A. S. Ellis, J. M. Wong and E. Maurio.

The Manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The balance sheet has been in your hands some time, and with your permission I will follow the usual custom and take it as read. The balance at credit of working account is £4,610.36, as against £4,656.67 last year, which your directors consider fairly satisfactory, taking into account that during the year under review our real was higher than ever in the history of the Company; moreover, in the process of making many changes in the personnel of the staff, which will ultimately benefit us, heavy charges were incurred in the way of passages, etc. Such expenditure of course is non-current. Your board is of opinion that after careful investigation they have succeeded in effecting considerable economies in the management of the business without in any way impairing its efficiency, and the benefit of these economies will materialise, it is hoped, in the near future.

Still the amendment was not carried. His Excellency the Governor declared it lost, meaning thereby that he himself voted against it and added his casting vote. It was one of the little incidents which made the opposition chuckle as they realised their strength.

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RODERICK RANDOM.

LOCAL SPORT.

SWIMMING AND WATER POLO.

At the V.R.C. on Saturday afternoon the Club team, the winners of the Water Polo Shield, met a team chosen from the rest of the teams entered in the competition. The afternoon was rendered more interesting by the promoting of a swimming, a diving and a plunging match, in each of which events there were numerous competitors and a keen competition. The attendance was small, but had the programme, short as it was, been advertised, there is little doubt that there would have been a large number of spectators.

FOUR LENGTHS.

T. Logan 1
H. J. White 2

In this event the swimmers "wout all they know" from the word "go," and Logan succeeded in defeating White by a touch. It was a very fast race, and enthusiasm ran high in the final length when the champion could not shake White off. The latter, it must be said, put up a very creditable performance. And so did the winner, for he succeeded in lowering the local record which he himself established last year. His time on Saturday was 62.15 seconds, and his previous time 63.15 seconds.

FANCY DIVING.

T. Logan 1
J. M. A. Remedios 2

PLUNGING.

R. C. Witchell, 554 feet 1
A. S. Ellis 2

WATER POLO.

The sports concluded with an exceptionally fast and interesting game of water polo between the Shield winners and a strong team selected from the rest. From start to finish the game was, as one of the spectators put it, "full of moving incident." In fact, there was not a slow period in the match. The ball was sent rapidly from end to end, and the keepers of both goals had their work cut out to keep their strongholds intact. In the final stages of the match A. S. Ellis was successful in passing the keeper of The Rusty and in recording the one and only goal scored. The V.R.C. team have thus ended the season without a defeat.

LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE v. KOWLOON.

This league match played at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon resulted in a win for the home team by 67 shots to 63.

OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

Despite the threatening nature of the weather the first open-air concert of the season held at the Volunteer Parade Ground on Saturday night was a decided success, and the large audience which assembled with the twofold object of assisting the widow and family of the late Private Taylor and of enjoying a well-selected programme appreciated the excellent entertainment provided. Coloured lanterns gave a pleasing effect to the appearance of the ground. The band of the K.O.Y.L.I. opened with popular selections from "The Dollar Princess," and was heartily applauded. Captain Lammert was in good voice and gave a finished rendering of "Love, could I only tell thee," but did not comply with a demand for an encore. A gratifying reception was accorded Miss Gordon, whose mezzo-soprano voice was heard to advantage in "The Slave Song," and she had to respond to an enthusiastic recall. There are no greater favourites on the local concert platform than Surgeon and Mrs. Schofield, and on Saturday they scored another success in the duet "There was a time" from "The Gondoliers." They concluded with an encore.

Mr. W. A. Hannibal was well suited in Kipling's "Pay, pay, pay," and was heartily greeted. Selections from "Lohengrin" by the band brought the first part to a close, and the interval was pleasantly filled with dance music. The second part of the programme was commenced with selections from "The Arcadians," after which Mr. H. J. Jones contributed a highly appreciated solo, being followed by Mrs. A. G. Gordon, whose rendering of Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory" was most impressive notwithstanding the trying atmospheric conditions. By this time rain was falling, but fortunately it did not involve the curtailment of the programme. Professor Gonzalez's violin solo delighted the audience, and he had to reappear, and Mr. P. West supplied the humorous element and proved himself a decided favourite. The programme ended with band selections. The accompanists were Mrs. Harrington, Miss Dorothy Gordon, and Mr. G. Grimble.

A NEW EPIDEMIC DISEASE IN MANCHURIA.

A rather peculiar form of epidemic appeared about Soul Gate, Changchun, on the 15th August, reports the *Manchurian Daily News*. This disease is said to attack the throat first, raising the temperature and causing violent coughing. It will then take little time to paralyse the vocal organ and make speech impossible. The symptoms of cholera will then follow. The work of the disease is swift and mostly fatal, the victims generally living only a few days after they have caught it. It is infectious and is claiming four or five fresh victims daily. Up to August 24th, 72 cases occurred and during the preceding ten days 7 deaths resulted. The Chinese authorities have detailed four medical officers of the public hospital to make a house-to-house visitation, and have marked each infected house with a notice warning people thereof.

Another peculiar phase of this epidemic is that so far none in their prime of life, ranging in age from 18 to 48 years, have fallen victims thereto. Taozi Meng has re-opened for the treatment of these victims the public hospital which was closed on the extinction of the plague, and has arranged with Consul Matsumoto to enlist the services of a Japanese professional as adviser.

PARIS LETTER.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Paris, August 11th.

LANDIT FAIR.

Though the students of the University of Paris may eventually succeed in reviving the famous and historical Landit Fair in the French capital, the revival will not be easy, never can again be like the original, which, in years gone by, was popularity itself. It may be said the beginnings of the Landit are lost in the mist of antiquity. Some go as far as to allege that the fair was held in the time of King Dagobert, towards the end of the seventh century. However that may be, the fair was at its zenith in the thirteenth century. Its *locus standi* was between Saint Denis and La Chapelle, north of Paris, and every thing could be bought. In the middle ages Parisians flocked to the fair in the hope of obtaining some curiosity or relic. The primary object of the fair alone ought to have preserved it in all time coming.

In the early days Parliament and the University closed their doors just before the fair. The rector of the University, with his professors, went round the fair in solemn procession, there to buy paper for his scholars. Until the colleges had been supplied, the sale of paper was interdicted. After the demands of the University had been met, the lawyers could be supplied. Then the students appeared on the scene and enjoyed themselves in the extemporised *cabarets* or taverns, of which there were plenty. The students are not alone in wishing to bring about a revival of the old-time fair; they have the co-operation of the public bodies. It is the general belief that they will eventually succeed in their ambitions; we can only wish the promoters "good-luck."

THE GERMAN COLONY.

We are being constantly reminded of the fact that there are far too many prosperous Germans in Paris. The late Morocco crisis has once more made this a subject of actuality. Much as their presence is objected to they cannot well be expelled, as that would probably provoke war quicker than anything else. What annoys the French people most is that Germans succeed in business where they fail. The German comes to the French capital not only to stay but to make money, and plenty of money; it must be admitted, he succeeds in making, thanks to his working cheaper than anybody else, and to the fact that he is far more enterprising than Frenchmen, amongst whom he lives more or less in comfort. It is estimated that there are 103,000 Germans in permanent residence in Paris. These Germans of Paris have their own clubs and schools, their religious and charitable establishments, their journals and their theatre. The more wealthy Germans reside in the third and tenth arrondissements, the districts in which are situated the Place de la République and the Buttes-Chaumont (East Paris). Those who occupy a humble sphere are found in the fourth and eighteenth arrondissements; the former has the distinction of possessing La Morgue, while in the latter is situated the Montmartre cemetery, in which so many French celebrities are buried. In these two wards are whole streets in which nothing but German is spoken. The *Parisien Zeitung*, published in Paris, has been in existence for ten years. Apart from the news which this sheet contains it serves as a connecting link between Germans who have settled in France and those who come here in search of employment. In a recent issue it was stated that a powerful commercial corporation of Hamburg had opened branch establishments at Bordeaux, Lille, Marseille, and St. Etienne, "in order to give employment to its compatriots." One can hardly credit this.

Thanks to the associations which group Germans residing in Paris &c, together and keep them in touch with one another—friendly societies, choral and gymnastic societies—the maîtres d'hôtel, governesses and nurses, waiters in restaurants and cafés, are accomplishing the methodic invasion of France. The pretext is a simple one; a German tourist visiting France and unable to speak French has a right to be served by someone knowing his language. Several of the principal hotels and restaurants in Paris are owned by Germans. They commenced first of all by investing capital in these enterprises; others of their countrymen followed their example, and by and by they acquired the entire property. There is no doubt that if Frenchmen had a better business instinct, and worked as hard as the Germans the result would be different.

Why do not Frenchmen learn German as Germans do French and English? Behind the vast army of German waiters, restaurateurs and hotel-keepers is to be found another Teuton army of business employes and bankers. These stationed here send for their brothers and their cousins, and any other relation who is seeking employment, and so all of them make money.

Others of their countrymen followed their example, and by and by they acquired the entire property. There is no doubt that if Frenchmen had a better business instinct, and worked as hard as the Germans the result would be different. It was alleged that, knowing by reason of what had been discovered in striking certain trial pits that the ground was unsuitable for trenching, Mr. Nicholson, or someone by his direction, put upon the plans issued for the purpose of tender certain figures as to the composition of the ground, and so on, which led, and were intended to lead, plaintiffs to the belief that the soil was of a nature which it turned out was not the case. So there was a charge of fraud connected with these trial pits on the spot.

(2) There was also an allegation that by reason of the mud at Singapore it was impossible to do this work by trenching; and (3) there was an issue raised by the defendants as to whether, in fact, what difficulties the plaintiffs encountered were not due to their own improper method of trenching, and to the bad materials and insufficient supervision for which they were responsible. These issues were issues of fact. The grounds on which the defendants put their application was that they were not plaintiffs, but defendants, in action charging them with fraud. The writ was issued in this country. The defendants might have said—"Serve the board in the place where the board lives in Singapore," or they might have said—"Wait; we will write for instructions to Singapore to appear in this country." They did neither; they accepted service and appeared in the Court in answer to it. But that ought not to deprive the defendants of the opportunity of proving their case, and of calling witnesses who they were advised were important for their purpose.

His Lordship—Is the defendants' right to have witnesses examined on Commission disputed altogether, or is the dispute as to whether the Commission should issue now?

Mr. Upjohn, K.C., who appeared with Mr. Schwann, for the plaintiffs, said the last was the main point. It was difficult to say whether they would fight the other point till they had seen the defendants' documents. He was perfectly willing that the master should stand over till discovery of documents was had, and then the whole matter would be before the Court.

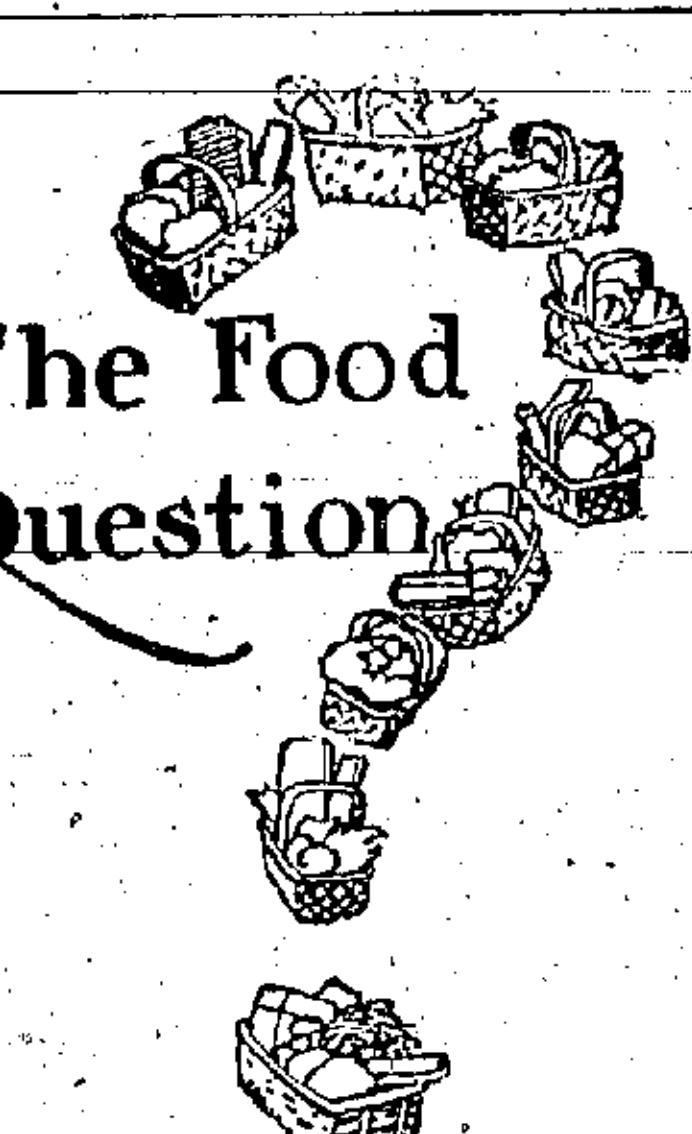
Mr. Cave said some of the defendants' witnesses would come over from Singapore, but there were others who were wanted at the trials, and could not leave. As to the objection of the plaintiffs that they must have discovery of documents first, the plaintiff had seen on the documents the greater part, possibly all, the documents the defendants had.

His Lordship said he was not convinced he ought to order the Commission now. He would order the application to stand over generally with liberty to either party to apply to restore it, but it must be distinctly understood that trial of the action was not to be hurried on until an opportunity had been given to determine the question whether the Commission should issue, and that the plaintiffs should not then be at liberty to urge a further delay. The question of the Commission must be determined on its merits.

THE RECENT FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

The recent flood in Manchuria is described by the *Japan Times* as the most tremendous ever experienced there. The South Manchuria Railway was compelled to suspend communications for several days on the main line, as well as on the Antung-Mukden line. The loss sustained by the Company is estimated roughly at £500,000, the damage to the line being estimated at about £260,000 to £270,000 and the loss caused by the suspension of business at £230,000 to £240,000. The exact amount of loss may not be ascertained until all the repair work is completed.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1911, for the letting of the whole or part of the third (top) floor of the New Government Offices.

Particulars of the accommodation to be leased and the conditions of leases, which will date from the 1st of October, can be ascertained at the Office.

Each Tender should bear on the cover "Tender for Lease, New Government Offices" and must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the conditions, should the Tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works, Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [1105]

NOTICE.

ON the 7th September, the Undersigned will buy off and take over the whole business of Messrs. YUE LOONG SHING KEE, SANG LOONG, and SAM SANG, Preserved Ginger Merchants, of 355, Shanghai Road, Mong Kok, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, and also their Canton Branch: YUE LOONG CHAN, including their Trade Mark, all Furniture, Fixtures, deposits for Goods ordered and all interests belonging to the said business, &c. &c.

After having taken over the said business we shall use the same names with an addition of the words "W. K. KEE."

All accounts owing by the said firms and debtors, guarantees against them before the 7th September, shall be settled by Messrs. CHUO SOON YIU and LI HOI SONG, their managing partners, or partners themselves.

Customers are hereby informed that their Orders for Goods will receive the same consideration and attention as before.

HOF YICK TONG, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1911. [1106]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, Tea and Cargo for London, (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for Marseilles, and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the r.s. "EGYPT," due in London on the 23rd Oct., 1911.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 4th September, 1911. [1107]

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WANTED, position by a GERMAN, over ten years' experience in Export and Import Trade in Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Replies will be treated strictly private. Apply—

"COMERCIASTE," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [1027]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the COMPANIES ORDINANCES of HONGKONG, 1865 to 1886, and

IN THE MATTER of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A Second Dividend of \$15 per cent. has been declared in the above Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned dividend of \$15 per cent. may be received at the above-named Company's Office, No. 92, Des Voeux Road West, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1911, or on any subsequent date between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., except on Saturday up to 1 P.M.

Creditors applying for payment must produce any Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes or Securities held by them and must sign a receipt in the prescribed form.

Dated Hongkong the 31st day of August, 1911. LAU EHU PAK, Official Liquidator.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day transferred our Agency in Hongkong and Canton to Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., who are hereby authorized to Sign all Agents' all documents relating to the business of the Company. The Office will continue to be for the time being in Alexandra Buildings.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LTD., Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [1093]

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Care of MEESTERS, GARNELS, BORNER & Co.,
King's Buildings, IIrd. Hongkong, 10th July, 1911. [1923]

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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1911. [441]

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [892]

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GODOWN, NO. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [114]

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10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Immediate possession. Apply—Y. Z., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [491]

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Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st September, 1911. [113]

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A HOUSE, on Barker Road.
Apply to DENISON, RAM & GIBBS, Hongkong, 30th August, 1911. [1079]

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Apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 13th July, 1911. [627]

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GODOWN, NO. 4, NEW PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN.
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NORTH BORNEO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting was held on the 7th August when there were present: Messrs. W. G. Darby, (chairman), P. Breitag, J. Bruce Chan To Pin, Chan Tuan, Dr. H. F. Conyngham, Mr. W. S. Cox, A. Johnston, W. D. Jupp, Kay Su Tong, Lam Man Cheng, F. E. Lease, Kuan Yuk Kwong, O. K. Nielsen, P. Nolze, Capt. F. Sembl, Mr. Leong Han, Soh Siew Bo, Low Chow Hop and C. H. Boer.

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[56]

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[76]

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BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, January to June
1911. With INDEX. Price 75s.

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Office.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911.

THE FLOODS IN MANCHURIA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

A Mukden correspondent sends to the *Peking Daily News* the following observations on the recent floods:

In the second week in August, after some very hot and depressing days, we had forty-eight hours of continuously heavy rain, which caused much damage to compound and house walls. So many walls have fallen that sections of the city and suburbs look as though there had been recent bombardment. Mukden builders always pride themselves in their excellent tiling, and the roofs of most houses are very secure, but now one hears, on all sides, a tale of woe, as hardly a house or shop escaped bad leaks and fallen ceilings. The oval lime plastered roofs also fared badly, as the late winds of last spring, which were very heavy, thawed by day and froze again at night, making the lime roofs fall of small cracks and the tiled roofing to be very porous, and, in fact, the weather conditions this year have been unusually destructive to all buildings. The debris washed down from the vast areas of treeless hill-sides is in larger quantities than ever. Floods, washouts on all the railways, fields submerged, villages and crops ruined and many new districts buried with sand and silt, whilst others, more remote from the hills, have rich deposits of mud. Usually when the northern half of Manchuria suffers from excess of rain the other has too little or the reverse, but this season first the north, then the south have each had too much water, though the greater part of the farm-lands are above flood level, yet much corn has been destroyed. Heart-rending stories are constantly coming in stating that whole farmsteads have been swept away and villages wiped out. The peculiar point is that there has been comparatively little rainfall at one time, that is for any number of days together, and in ordinary years there would not have been serious damage done with so little actual rainfall, but it seems that owing to the enormous falls of snow in March and April, whose melting filled the earth and all the wells and springs have been yielding water in extra force ever since. Rains which have fallen in the mountains have quickly rushed to the plains and the waters are as sound as a bell to-day. In white-ant infested countries, the Cypress pine is of unique value for railway sleepers. There is, of course, its value in the manufacture of furniture and internal decorative work of houses. It lends itself in both cases to astonishingly beautiful results. There is no fear of the timber being exhausted. On the area referred to I estimate the present cutting capacity at 300,000 loads of 600 feet per load. Unlike most forest areas the cutting of the already marketable timber would not mean the extinction of the forest. Millions of young pines in all stages of growth are there to take the place of those cut. The Cypress pine only grows in its natural state in the white-ant infested area. The pine forests are found over an enormous territory of the north of Australia, but at present, owing to inaccessibility, many of these forests are commercially of little value.

"How," I enquired, "about the forests in the Cambridge Gulf?"

"This is the best located so far as accessibility to the markets of the world is concerned. It is only ten miles from navigable water." "What would you do to ship it, either cut or in logs to Ceylon or India?"

"The easiest way would be by means of chartered sailing vessels of light draught. It might be more advantageous to ship the timber in logs, so they could be cut at port of destination according to local requirements. For constructional purposes, in connection with houses, stores, factories, etc., in tropical countries, the timber has, in my opinion, no equal, and I understand that at Port Darwin there are many buildings which were erected of this timber many years ago and are still in a solid state of government.

"We Americans have a brave reputation for penetrating into foreign lands and getting over an incredible amount of ground. But how few really take the trouble to understand even the surface signs of alien civilisation! After living in Japan for several years I began to realise that I was just beginning to comprehend the motives, to sympathise with the obstacles, and to appreciate the really fine points of the Yankees of the East. Colonel Day and I lived in various parts, in the large cities in the rural districts, and we studied and took counsel with the leaders of thought. But to go through a country hurriedly, live at an hotel, inspect perhaps the palaces, the temples and the public buildings and look down patronisingly at the street scenes is not the way to gain any useful knowledge, though it is, of course, a pleasant and diverting manner in which to take an outing."

"There is no study more fascinating as men and women," says Mrs. Day, "no matter what their race or colour, their religion, or their ideals of government.

Mr. Darby furnished the names of the present Committee serving.

The election of the Committee then took place. The members elected to serve on the Committee were:—Messrs. Breitag, Aston, Bruce, Chan To Pin, Nolze, Darby, and Wardrop.

Mr. Breitag—I propose we re-elect Mr. Wardrop as Secretary.

Mr. Bruce—I second that.

Upon a show of hands Mr. J. Nimmo Wardrop was re-elected as Secretary.

Mr. Darby—Has anyone a counter resolution to propose?

Mr. Johnston—I think that seeing there is such a large planting community on the West Coast it is important that they should have a representative on the Committee—the East Coast simply is represented at present.

Mr. Lease—I have no authority to speak on behalf of the West Coast planters, but a member from there would be very seldom here to attend to the business of the Chamber. I consider them well represented in their Association.

Mr. Darby—One of the main objects of this Chamber is to have a body of men on the spot who can take any urgent subject and deal with it immediately, and I do not think that you would find any member on the West Coast who could give the necessary time that would be required to attend this Chamber's meetings regularly. As a matter of fact, every member is fully posted up to what transpires at the meetings and it is always up to any of them to write to the Secretary if they wish anything brought forward. In this connection it occurs to me to state that during the year we have circularized as far as possible what is going on, but if any members could suggest any other method by which matters of importance could be more fully or more conveniently communicated to them we should be pleased if they would let us know, because our one desire is to keep members of the Chamber fully interested in what is going on."

There being no other business, Mr. Breitag seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was passed unanimously.

ILLEGAL MARRIAGES IN JAPAN.

An interesting legal point concerning marriages contracted by foreigners in Japan is being discussed. The case in point is that of Mr. Fred D. Fisher, United States Consul General at Mukden, who was married at Nagasaki in 1902, while acting as Vice-Consul there. Mr. Fisher was married by a Methodist missionary, and the marriage was certified by the United States Consul, this course having to be taken because Japan being a pagan country, marriage was not a religious but a civil contract. Four years later Mr. Fisher discovered that, two years before his marriage, Japan had passed a law making marriage a contract. The effect of this has been to render illegal about forty British and American marriages. Mr. Fisher decided to re-marry on his first furlough, and has done so. With regard to the other cases, it is reported that complications as to "heirship" are likely to arise. Already comes the report of a pending dispute involving a large estate in California, a difficulty of succession having arisen from the fact that an American—who married in Japan died before legalizing the marriage in his own country.

A WHITE ANT-PROOF TIMBER.

THE CYPRESS PINE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Perth (W. A.) correspondent of the *Times* of Ceylon writes:

In tropical countries the degradation of the white-ant are as familiar to most people as anything possibly could be. Large sums of money have been allocated in various Eastern dependencies of the Empire to stimulate research work which may result in an exterminator of the dread insects being formed. So far, however, success has been recorded. There are palliatives, but at best these are mere stop gaps. A timber able to resist white-ants, has long been wanted, and now it appears to have been found in the great north-west of this State. So important is the subject that no excuse is necessary for detailing the virtues of the Cypress pine, for such is the name given to the tree which produces this extraordinary wood.

Mr. C. Young has lately reached Perth from the north-west, where he located a belt of Cypress pine. I asked Mr. Young to tell me all about it, and his reply was:

"The timber growing on my land is what is generally known as Cypress Pine (*Callistria Robusta*) and grows, in many instances, to a height of 80 feet and upwards, with a diameter of 24 feet. The area is situated 40 miles from the Port of Wyndham, the most northerly port of Western Australia. The western boundary of the area is only some ten miles from a navigable arm (that is, up to ten feet of the dead low tide) of the Cambridge Gulf. The grain of the timber is very close and works up to a fine satin-like polish; one of its special features is that it does not warp, twist or shrink in the process of drying or seasoning. It is the most valuable timber known for use in the construction of jetties and wharves where the teredo plays such havoc with other woods. I have long resided in the north-west of the State, and the white-ants there are as plentiful as anywhere in India, Ceylon, or the Straits, and I can emphasise strongly the invulnerability of the Cypress pine to the termites. Many of the telegraph poles used in the northern territory between Port Darwin and Pine Creek are of Cypress pine, and have been erected thirty-nine years and are as sound as a bell to-day. In white-ant infested countries, the Cypress pine is of unique value for railway sleepers. There is, of course, its value in the manufacture of furniture and internal decorative work of houses. It lends itself in both cases to astonishingly beautiful results. There is no fear of the timber being exhausted. On the area referred to I estimate the present cutting capacity at 300,000 loads of 600 feet per load. Unlike most forest areas the cutting of the already marketable timber would not mean the extinction of the forest. Millions of young pines in all stages of growth are there to take the place of those cut. The Cypress pine only grows in its natural state in the white-ant infested area. The pine forests are found over an enormous territory of the north of Australia, but at present, owing to inaccessibility, many of these forests are commercially of little value."

"How," I enquired, "about the forests in the Cambridge Gulf?"

"This is the best located so far as accessibility to the markets of the world is concerned. It is only ten miles from navigable water." "What would you do to ship it, either cut or in logs to Ceylon or India?"

"The easiest way would be by means of chartered sailing vessels of light draught. It might be more advantageous to ship the timber in logs, so they could be cut at port of destination according to local requirements. For constructional purposes, in connection with houses, stores, factories, etc., in tropical countries, the timber has, in my opinion, no equal, and I understand that at Port Darwin there are many buildings which were erected of this timber many years ago and are still in a solid state of government.

"We Americans have a brave reputation for penetrating into foreign lands and getting over an incredible amount of ground. But how few really take the trouble to understand even the surface signs of alien civilisation! After living in Japan for several years I began to realise that I was just beginning to comprehend the motives, to sympathise with the obstacles, and to appreciate the really fine points of the Yankees of the East. Colonel Day and I lived in various parts, in the large cities in the rural districts, and we studied and took counsel with the leaders of thought. But to go through a country hurriedly, live at an hotel, inspect perhaps the palaces, the temples and the public buildings and look down patronisingly at the street scenes is not the way to gain any useful knowledge, though it is, of course, a pleasant and diverting manner in which to take an outing."

"There is no study more fascinating as men and women," says Mrs. Day, "no matter what their race or colour, their religion, or their ideals of government.

Mr. Darby furnished the names of the present Committee serving.

The election of the Committee then took place. The members elected to serve on the Committee were:—Messrs. Breitag, Aston, Bruce, Chan To Pin, Nolze, Darby, and Wardrop.

Mr. Breitag—I propose we re-elect Mr. Wardrop as Secretary.

Mr. Bruce—I second that.

Upon a show of hands Mr. J. Nimmo Wardrop was re-elected as Secretary.

Mr. Darby—Has anyone a counter resolution to propose?

Mr. Johnston—I think that seeing there is such a large planting community on the West Coast it is important that they should have a representative on the Committee—the East Coast simply is represented at present.

Mr. Lease—I have no authority to speak on behalf of the West Coast planters, but a member from there would be very seldom here to attend to the business of the Chamber. I consider them well represented in their Association.

Mr. Darby—One of the main objects of this Chamber is to have a body of men on the spot who can take any urgent subject and deal with it immediately, and I do not think that you would find any member on the West Coast who could give the necessary time that would be required to attend this Chamber's meetings regularly. As a matter of fact, every member is fully posted up to what transpires at the meetings and it is always up to any of them to write to the Secretary if they wish anything brought forward. In this connection it occurs to me to state that during the year we have circularized as far as possible what is going on, but if any members could suggest any other method by which matters of importance could be more fully or more conveniently communicated to them we should be pleased if they would let us know, because our one desire is to keep members of the Chamber fully interested in what is going on."

There being no other business, Mr. Breitag seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. Nielsen proposed, and Mr. Breitag seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was passed unanimously.

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RUBBER SHARES.

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

Singapore, August 28, 1911.

MESSRS. LYALL AND EVATT'S LIST.

NON. VALUE	BUYERS. SELLERS
2s Allagash	3s 3s 7s
2s Allagash Options	1s 1s 7s
1s Anglo-Java	4s 4s 4s
1s Anglo-Johore	6s 7s
2s Anglo-Malay	16s 17s 3s div.
1s Anglo-Sumatra	5s 6s 8s
1s Ayer Kuning	1s 1s 1s
1s Banteng	4s 4s 4s
2s Batang Malaka	1s 1s 2s 2s
1s Batu Caves	22s 23s
1s Batu Tiga	6s 9s 7s 9s
1s Beaufort Borneo	16s 17s 16s
1s Bukit Kejeng	3s 6s 3s 7s
1s Bukit Lintang	6s 6s 7s
2s Bukit Meritajah	2s 4s 2s
1s Bukit Taja	22s 1s 24s 3s div.
2s Bukit Selangor 1s pd.	1s 1s 1s 6s
1s Cagay United 5s pd.	5s 8s 9s
1s Castile	10s 3s 11s 6s
2s Cheresonea	3s 3s 3s
1s Cheresonea Options	1s 1s 1s
2s Chimpul	1s 1s 1s 1s div.
2s Cicely Ord	3s 3s 3s
2s Cicely Ord. Prof.	3s 3s 3s
2s Consolidated Malay	15s 16s 16s
1s Dalmatian	9s 6s 10s 6s
1s Dalmatian	18s 9s 24s 3s
1s Edinburgh	7s 10s 9s
1s Federated Selangor	19s 21s
2s Galang Besar	3s 4s
1s Golecole	7s 7s
1s Golden Hope	7s 8s
1s Hajoep	7s 8s 10s
1s Harpenden	17s 18s 18s
2s Haweood	4s 4s
1s Highlands & Lowlands	8s 6s 8s
1s Inch Kenneth	18s 19s 19s
2s Jasen	1s 1s 1s
2s Johore R. L. Land	10s 12s 10s 6s
1s Jurai	1s 1s 1s
2s Kaukong Kwantung	9s 11s
2s Kamusing 1s pd.	2s 3s 3s 5s
2s Kedah 1s pd.	4s 10s 5s
1s Kapar Para	15s 3s 14s 9s
1s Kepitigala	10s 12s 12s div.
1s Kepitigala	11s 12s 12s 9s div.
2s Kela Tinggi	2s 2s
2s Kuala Lumpur	12s 12s
2s Kuala (F.M.S.)	8s 9s 3 div.
2s Lamtoro	6s 7s 6s
1s Ledbury 1s pd.	1s 1s 1s
1s Lenggok 1s pd.	21s 22s 9s 9s
2s Linggi Ord.	3s 6s 4s 3s
2s London Asiatic	10s 12s 10s 7s
1s Lunat 1s pd.	8s 9s 12s 8s
1s Malacea 7s 1/2 Prof.	15s 16s 17s 3s
1s Ord	16s 17s 18s 9s
2s Merlin	3s 6s 3s 10s
1s Options	1s 1s 1s
1s Mount Austin	26s 31s 31s div.
1s N'Hamack 16s 1/2 pd.	4s 6s 6s 6s
2s Padang Java	2s 2s 2s
2s Patung	40s 44s
2s Pelepas	3s 6s 4s 1s
2s Perak	6s 6s 9s
1s Petras	18s 19s 22s
2s Port Dickson 5s pd.	par 2s 2s
1s Rembia Prof.	2s 2s 2s
1s R. Est. of Johore 15s 1/2 pd.	25s 30s 30s
2s R. Est. of Krian	2s 2s 2s
1s R. Invest Trust 10s pd.	7s 8s 8s 8s
1s Sagai	20s 22s
1s Saiong	23s 26s 10s
1s Seafield	8s 9s 9s 9s
2s Selangor	3s 6s 4s 3s
2s Sembayan	3s 4s 4s 3s
2s Sentai	3s 4s 4s
2s Seremban	6s 7s 7s
1s Shaftord	4s 5s 5s 5s
1s Sialang	27s 34s
2s Singapore Para	5s 5s 4s 2s
2s Straits S. Bortam	5s 5s 5s 5s
2s Straits Rabbes	90s 102s 6s
2s Sumatra Para	8s 9s 8s 8s
2s Sungai Choh	67s 78s
2s Sungai Kupar	9s 9s 10s
2s Sungai Krian Prof	2s 2s 2s
1s Sungai Salak	67s 78s
1s Sungai Way	102s 112s 6s
1s Tanjung Malim 12s pd.	2s 2s 2s
1s Taupah Prof.	15s 15s 20s
1s Tebrau	52s 56s 56s
1s Tremelby	88s 9s 96s 3
1 United Serdang	88s 9s 96s 3
1 United Sia Botong	22s 25s
2 United Sumatra	6s 7s 7s
2 United Tumisang 1s pd.	7s 7s 7s 7s
2s Val d'Or	1s 1s 2s 2s
2s Yallambros	28s 4s 30s div.
2s Yam Sang	7s 8s 8s
1s Aler Gajah	81 36 145
10s Ayer Hitam	34 00 36 00
1s Ayer Kuning	0 50 0 70
1s Ayer Malek	1 65 1 70
5s Ayer Panas	4 30 4 50
1s Bakau	8 23 8 50
1s Bakut Timah	2 00 10 00
1s Bukit K. B.	0 55 0 65
10s Changkat Serdans	4 30 4 60
10s Cherai 8s pd.	2 50 3 00 2 00
21s Duff	3 50 3 65
81 Gleomy	1 30 1 35
5 Hayrot	6 00 6 25
10 Horriota 8s pd.	100s 100s
10 Indragiri	5 00 6 00
1s Juhai	0 50 0 55
5 Kelomak 4s pd.	3 00 4 00 2 75 2 75
5 Kempas	2 25 2 45
5 Luas	1 10 1 35
1s Makala Pinda	0 47 0 52
2 Malakk	1 50 1 60
5 Mantin 4s 25 pd.	0 50 0 50
5 M. r. u.	0 55 1 05
2 New Serendah	2 00 2 10
5 New Singapore	5 00 5 25
5 New Singapore	5 00 5 25
1s Nyalas	0 30 0 35
5 Pajau	8 50 9 00
1s Pantai	1 10 1 15
10 Pegoh	28 00 29 00
10 Palau Bulang	\$2 50 pd. 1 00 div.
1 Punggol	0 50 0 55
5 Radella	8 50 9 75
2 Sandycroft	18 00 18 50
2 Singapore & Jelora	9 35 9 75 div.
2 Sungai Bogor	0 75 0 85
10 S. Heleka	16 00
1 Tantau	0 50 0 60
5 Teluk Anson	4 00 4 25
2 Trafalgar	0 70 0 80
1 Ulu Pandan	0 45 0 50
1 United Malacca	0 47 0 52
1 United Singapore	1 10 1 15
Rs. 50 Jetong	\$12 50 120 00 div.

ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival as well as their destinations, of the dates of return Mails.

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On Paper ... 20 "

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Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

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SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

ON 23RD AUGUST, 1911.

[J. P. BISSET & CO.'S LIST.]

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATION
Banks:		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$20, buyers
Insurance:		
Union Society C. t. m.	\$100	\$825, buyers
North China	25	Tls. 165, sellers
Yangtze Assocs.	\$100	\$215, buyers
Canton	\$50	\$210, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$20	\$360, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$133, buyers
Shipping:		
Indo-China (Prof.)	Tls. 40	buyers
Shell Trans. (Prof.)	21	\$41.0
Sh. & T. (Prof.)	Tls. 10	\$21,000, nom.
Sh. T. (Prof.)	Tls. 45	7s, 18, sellers
Lighter (Prof.)	Tls. 45	Tls. 45
Kuching Transport. & Tow-Boat	Tls. 30	sellers
Docks & Wharves:		
S'haik Dock & Eng.	Tls. 55	buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	Tls. 61, buyers
S. & H. K'wai Wharf	Tls. 50	Tls. 88, buyers
H. & K'wai W. & G.	\$50	\$144, buyers
Yangtze	Tls. 100	Tls. 130
Mining:		
Raub Australian	\$1	\$2
Chinese Eng. & Min.	\$1	Tls. 14, sellers
Lands:		
S'haik Investment	Tls. 50	Tls. 91, buyers
11 Kong Investment	\$100	\$88, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	Tls. 20	\$6, sales
Weihsien	Tls. 4	
China	Tls. 50	nom.
Anglo-French	Tls. 100	Tls. 94, buyers
Plantations:		
Alua Estates, Ltd.	\$1	Tls. 74, sellers
Ayer Tawau Rubber	Tls. 1	Tls. 01, sellers
Chempak	\$1	Tls. 12
Dominion Rubbers	Tls. 10	Tls. 24
Kuching Rubber	\$1	Tls. 12, sellers
K. Java P'nt. Ltd.	Tls. 1	Tls. 4
Serawang Rubber	Tls. 5	Tls. 25
Shanghai	Tls. 20	Tls. 102, sales
T. R. & T. Estate Co.	\$1	Tls. 12
Cottons, etc.:		
Ewe	Tls. 50	Tls. 61, sales
Interventions	Tls. 75	Tls. 43, buyers
Shau Lung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 60, sales
S'haik P'nt. & Co.	\$10	Tls. 21, buyers
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 50	Tls. 66, sales
Industrial:		
A. Butler Cement	Tls. 50	Tls. 23, buyers
The Works	\$100	Tls. 21, buyers
Anglo-Gar. Brewery	Tls. 50	Tls. 21, buyers
China Flour Mill.	Tls. 50	Tls. 21, buyers
China Im. & Ex. Lumber	Tls. 100	Tls. 70, sales
C. Sugarc Refining	\$100	Tls. 145, buyers
Greens, Com. & Co.	\$100	Tls. 145, buyers
Maatschappij, &c.	\$10	\$4, sellers
Major Brothers	Tls. 50	Tls. 25, sellers
Schaff's Oil & Bone Mills, Ltd.	Tls. 50	Tls. 40, sellers
Shanghai Electric Construction	\$10	Tls. 514, buyers
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos	\$25	\$21, sales
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 50	Tls. 105, sellers
Shanghai Ice	Tls. 25	Tls. 11, seller
S'haik Pulp & Paper	Tls. 100	Tls. 15, sellers
S'haik Waterworks	\$20	Tls. 383, sellers
Stores:		
Hall & Holt	\$20	\$18</td

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PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th Jan., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screw.

All Steamers are equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

The P.M. S.S. "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 8th September, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX

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PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 17th Nov., at 1 P.M.

The S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGA-

SAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 26th Oct., at 1 P.M.

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FARES, HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO £225.

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FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

[48]

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VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

CARRYING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To Sail on or About
SUPERIC	11,000	F. S. Cowley	5th September.
KUMERIC	11,000	G. B. McGiv	3rd October.
UGERIC	11,000	J. Mathie	25th October.
HERCULES	7,000	R. Wilhemsen	10th November.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIC" 3,000 tons to be despatched End December.

S.S. "KATANGA" 5,600 tons to Follow.

And regularly thereafter.

For Rates of Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.
TJITAROEM	JAVA	First half of Sept.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJIMAHII	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Oct.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1911.

COMPANY MEETING.
MOUNT AUSTIN (JOHORE) RUBBER ESTATES (LIMITED).

The annual meeting was held on the 8th inst.

at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate-place, London, Sir Ernest W. Birch, K.C.M.G., presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Henry Gunter) having

read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report.

He said that the Mount Austin Estates,

together with a sum in cash amounting

to £30,000, were acquired by the company

as from January 1, 1910, from the vendors,

the East Asiatic Company, for a considerable pay-

able wholly by the allotment of 250,000 fully-

paid shares. Detracting this sum of £30,000 and the seven shares necessarily subscribed for by the

signatories to the memorandum and articles,

the sum of £219,993 was left, and it appeared

in the balance-sheets as the cost price of the pro-

perty. The balance of profit remaining was

£13,255, and it was now proposed to pay a first

dividend at the rate of 1s. per share.

He was pleased to be able to say that the estate was

in first-class order and that there was every

prospect of the original estimates of yield being

exceeded. The estimate for the year ended

December 31 last was 39,500lb., and during

that period 47,500lb. of rubber were harvested.

The estimated yield for 1911 was 65,400lb.

and during the first six months ended June last the

actual production, notwithstanding the excep-

tional drought experienced in February and

March, had already exceeded 32,100lb. A large

number of young trees was brought into bearing

for 1911 would considerably exceed the estimate.

The directors continued to receive the very

best reports in regard to the condition of the

estates. Mr. John Turner, who was at that time

a director of the company, visited the property

in January last, and expressed great satisfaction

in regard to its condition. The manager

estimated that the production for the current

financial year—from April 1, 1911, to March

31, 1912—should be 92,000lb. After that date

it should very rapidly increase. The man-

ager's estimates were as follows:—For the

financial year commencing April, 1912, when

approximately 2,030 acres should be in bear-

ing, 237,603lb. for the year commencing April, 1913, 436,000lb.; and for the

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

AMERICA, German str., 5,233. Feldmann, 2nd September—Shanghai 27th Aug., General Hamburg-American Line.

ANHUI, British str., 3rd Sept.—Canton.

BENVENUTO, British str., 2,509. R. Kroble, 2nd September—Singapore 27th Aug., General Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774. C. Jurgenson, 2nd Sept.—Haiphong and Howkow 1st Sept., General—Johnson & Co.

COWRIE, British str., 3,155. W. Jackson, 2nd September—San Francisco and Yokohama 24th August; Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

HANGHAI, British str., 3rd Sept.—Canton.

KOKECHIANG, German str., 1,292. C. Rosifsky, 1st September—Bangkok 23rd August; Rice and Timber—Hoffmann & Swire.

KUMHANG, British str., 3,077. Wheeler, 2nd Sept.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 28th Aug., General—Indo-China S. N. Co.

LOCHE, German str., 1,189. W. Tanholt, 3rd Sept.—Kohsiang and Howkow 2nd Sept., Rice and Wool—Butterfield & Swire.

MARIE, German str., 1,169. H. Schmitz, 2nd Sept.—Seigun 30th August, Rice—Johnson & Co.

SUSAN, British str., 1,776. M. Picknell, 3rd Sept.—Wakamatsu 25th and Moji 26th Aug., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SUNOKIANG, British str., 987. M. Mathias, 2nd Sept.—Haiphong 30th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TUNGSHING, British str., 1,173. L. Hussey, 2nd Sept.—Hongkong 20th August, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YU SHUN, Chinese str., 1,079. C. Westerland, 2nd September—Chefoo 27th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES

2nd September.

ARCADIA, British str., for Europe, &c.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., for Vancouver.

FOOKSANG, British str., for Singapore.

HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

YUNSAN, British str., for Manila.

3rd September.

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ANHUI, British str., for Shanghai.

CHOWTAI, German str., for Bangkok.

DALIN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

FUKU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

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KUEICHO, British str., for Swatow.

LYEMOON, German str., for Saigon.

MOVUNG, German str., for Szeiwan.

TAISON MARU, Japanese str., for Newchwang.

SHIPPING REPORT

The British str. *Kumhong* reports: Wind in Bay of Bengal.

The British str. *Moqua* reports: Wind from Tung Yung, fresh Easterly and S.E. wind, heavy Easterly swell; Tung Yung to Hongkong, fresh Westerly wind and sea, fine and clear weather.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVED.

Per *Kohsiang*, from Bangkok, Mr. Spafford, Per *Kuangshing*, from Calcutta, &c., Messrs. Cob, Friend and Farrier.

DEPARTED.

Per *Huayong*, for Swatow, Mr. G. Steinheiser and Mr. G. Morgan; for Foochow, Mrs. Sutherland and 2 children, and Mr. E. L. Denis.

VESSELS EXPECTED

THE AMERICAN MAIL

The T.K.K. str. *Chicago Maru*, with U.S. mail, arrived at Yokohama on the 26th ult., sailed for this port on the 28th ult., and is due to arrive at this port to-morrow.

The P. M. S.S. Co. str. *Montezuma* sailed from San Francisco on the 22nd ult. en route to Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 22nd instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The E. & A. str. *Admiral* from Sydney, &c., is due on Manila on the 4th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Sydney on the 25th ult., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 19th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL

The C.P.R. Co. str. *Monteagle* arrived at Moji at 2 p.m., on the 28th ult., and left again at 2 p.m. on Tuesday for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at noon on the 31st ult.

The C.P.R. Co. str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 23rd ult. &c.

THE GERMAN MAIL

The I.G.M. str. *Gneisenau*, carrying the German Mail, with dates from Berlin of the 9th ult., left Colombo on the 27th ult. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 6th instant p.m.

THE MERCHANT STEAMERS

The N.Y.M. str. *Inaba Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 25th ult., and is expected here to-day.

The H.A. Linie str. *Seria* left Singapore on the 30th ult. a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

The str. *Capri* left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 6th instant.

The str. *Glenfarg* expected here on the 8th instant.

The Bank Line str. *Kumhong* left Kobe for Moji on the 1st inst., en route for Hongkong.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bingo Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 25th ult., and is expected here on the 12th inst.

The American & Manchurian Line steamer *Matopo* passed the Suez Canal on the 22nd ult., and is due here on or about the 15th instant.

The str. *Glenfarg* passed the Suez Canal on the 22nd ult., and is due here on or about the 24th inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 19th ult., and is due here on or about the 27th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Buyo Maru* sailed from Honolulu for Hongkong on the 26th ult., and is due here on or about the 29th inst.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL

August 1st—*Antilechus*, *Bonanza*, *Buelow*, *Ceylon*, 4th—*Amagansan*, *Aki Maru*, *Austria*, *Caledonia*, *Dianibone*, *St. Patrick*, 8th—*Seria*, 11th—*Stowana*, *Thessaly*, *Tranquebar*, Delayed through mutiny, *Vandala*, 15th—*Boulder*, *Nubia*, *Palma*, 18th—*Midima Maru*, *Stentor*, *Sydney*, *Telomachus*, 22nd—*Belgrave*, *Denbighshire*, *Matopo*, *Mendala*, *Sinatra*, *Glenfarg*, *Seneca*, *Loral*, 25th—*Konungs*, *Sinica*, *Siam*, *Abens*, 29th—*Calchas*, *Canida*, *Silvia*, *Stilba*, *Yangtze*, Sept. 1st—*Dardanus*, *Derflinger*, *Glaucus*, *Kaya Maru*, *Kitano Maru*, *Luetze*, *Poona*, *Sachsen*, *Torin*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME

Sept. 1st—*Armand Behic*, *Brasilia*.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's	2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier	3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard	4. From Naval Yard to East Point
DESTINATION	VEHICLE'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	G. J. Caldwell, ...
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Brit. str.	E. P. Martin, E.N.R.
SARDINIA	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	C. C. Talbot, E.N.R.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ROTTERDAM	Ger. str.	Jager
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	HABER	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
ALBIA, &c.	ALBIA	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
RHINEFELS	RHINEFELS	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
SUEVIA	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
SENEGAMBIA	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
YERDO	YERDO	Swed. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
TANGO MARU	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
MARINA MARU	MARINA MARU	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
PRINZ LUDWIG	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	MELCHERS & CO.
VORWAERTS	VORWAERTS	Aus. str.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.
KATUNA	KATUNA	Am. str.	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
ROSERIC	ROSERIC	Am. str.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
SEATTLE MARU	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
MEXICO MARU	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.
MONTEAGLE	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
MANCHURIA	MANCHURIA	Am. str.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
CHIJO MARU	CHIJO MARU	Jap. str.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
PERSIA	PERSIA	Brit. str.	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
COLEBEN	COLEBEN	Ger. str.	L. Klingkist
NIKRO MARU	NIKRO MARU	Jap. str.	M. Yagi
MISHIMA MARU	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	A. E. Moses
PRINZ SIGISMUND	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	F. Brueing
KUMANO MARU	KUMANO MARU	Jan. str.	M. Winckler
TITAREO	TITAREO	Dut. str.	V. Zwart
BUYO MARU	BUYO MARU	Jap. str.	R. Robertson
NANCHANG	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	W. Davison
HANGSANG	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	A. Dixon
GNEISENAU	GNEISENAU	Ger. str.	W. W. Greene
SUEVIA	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	L. Klingkist
TUNGSHING	TUNGSHING	Brit. str.	M. Yagi
CHENAN	CHENAN	Brit. str.	F. Brueing
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	M. Winckler
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	V. Zwart
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	R. Robertson
WAKASA MARU	WAKASA MARU	Brit. str.	W. C. Passmore
ASS YE	ASS YE	Swed. str.	J. S. Blach
CAN JN	CAN JN	Brit. str.	J. W. Evans
DELHI	DELHI	Dut. str.	A. W. Underbridge
TIFANAS	TIFANAS	Brit. str.	Teak 3.
SOSUZ MARU	SOSUZ MARU	Brit. str.	S. Crosby
HATCHING	HATCHING	Brit. str.	P. H. Royle
HAITAN	HAITAN	Brit. str.	M. C. Smith
TEAN	TEAN	Brit. str.	K. Soeda
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Brit. str.	H. Koops
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Am. str.	H. Mathias
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.	W. G. G. Leask
ZAFIRO	ZAFIRO	Am. str.	W. G. Sembill
HAEKATA MARU	HAEKATA MARU	Ital. str.	E. de Catalano
CAPEI	CAPEI	Dut. str.	
TJKINI	TJKINI	Brit. str.	
SUNGKANG	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	
KUMSANG	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	
MAUSANG	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	
BORNEO	BORNEO	Ger. str.	
SI-KIANG	SI-KIANG	Fren. str.	

2nd September.

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TAISON MARU, Japanese str., for Newchwang.

VESSELS ON THE BEACH

HONGKONG—BOSTON & NEW YORK



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

"KATENA" On or about 5th Sept.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Hongkong, 15th August, 1911. [1037]

SOCIETÀ NAZIONALE E SERVIZI MARITTIMI

STEAM FOR BOMBAY.

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Having connection with Company's Mail

Steamers to Port Said, Messina,

NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also

VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN,

BALKAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

